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it, of the Colonial Legislature of Virginia. The Virginia Assembly was a bi-cameral body (probably since 1637) and the Council was the upper house. These Journals, admirably edited by Dr. McIlwaine, are essential to a knowledge of our history.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM HAYES TO MCKINLEY, 1877-1896. BY JAMES FORD RHOADES, New York, The MacMillan Company, 1919, pp. 484.

Nothing could be more superfluous than to speak of the merits of Mr. Rhoades as a historian. His new volume, the seventh of his great work, is in many of his topics, most timely. The great strikes of the railroad men and coal miners in 1877, the Molly Maguires, the strikes of 1885, the Anarchists and the Haymarket Square meeting, have a live and present interest. The administration of Cleveland, the only other Democratic President before President Wilson, affords interesting subjects for comparison. The partisan attacks on Garfield, which influenced his assassin, teach the present generation a serious lesson. No student of American History can afford not to read this book.

THE TRUE LA FAYETTE. BY GEORGE MORGAN: Author of "The True Patrick Henry", etc. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1919, pp. 488 with 26 illustrations.

It has been said by War Correspondents that, apparently, the chief reason the average American soldier could give for going to the aid of France, was that La Fayette had come to aid us. The name has always been a great one among our people; but like Washington, La Fayette has become something of a monumental figure, rather than an actual man. It was time that the great Frenchman was brought before us as he really was, and Mr. Morgan has done this in an admirable way. Those who read his "True Patrick Henry" will know that he can give a vivid and true portrayal, without muck-raking (a trait of some of the "true" biographers). It is not too much to say that for the first time, in this book, Americans can know the real La Fayette.

AUGUSTA COUNTY IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. BOUTWELL DUNLAP (a Reprint from the Journal of the Kentucky Historical Society).

Though like all such works, the author has stretched his encircling net as far as it will go, he makes a most remarkable showing for what men born in Augusta County, Va., or having Augusta County blood, have done for the nation and the states. It would take a very close study to say how far one, having only a small portion of such blood, has been influenced by it. Mr. Dunlap's work shows great industry and is most interesting and suggestive. Making all deductions, there is still left a list of names which makes a most remarkable showing. To students of heredity as well as of history and biography, this book will be full of interest.